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Bates of Advertising.

To Contributors and Correspondents.

GALLAWAY & KEATING,

282 Second street, Yemphis, Tenn. M C. JALLAWAY, (MEMPHIS APPEAL

FRIDAY, : : MAY 23, 1879.

THE RESTING AT THE THEATER VESTERDAY. It is creditable to the merchants, propertyowners and business men of Memphis that they made a great success of the sanitary tendance was large, and the result was all that the most earnest friends of sanitation

could desire. In another column we publish a very full report, from which it will be seen steamer General D. H. Rucker. The owners that the proceedings almost went to the verge of discussion, during which much that States district court, and a libel was issued, is valuable in the development of informafreedom that augurs well for the future. The whole subject is not only here, but in the source and the testimony taken on both sides was submitted to Judge Billings, sitting in admiralty, and on Monday last he rendered his decision. The facts as nearly all the cities in the country, in the the month of April, 1878, made and signed crudest possible condition. But little is a written contract to perform the duties of a known about it. We are many thousands of | roustabout on the Rucker, aggreeing to stay years separated from the enforcement of the Mosaic plan of purification by fire. This is the only salvation of cities and towns. Territory, receiving for such services twenty Everything in the form of refuse must be burned. Sewers should be used solely to carry away the refuse water from baths and extended their demadds from twenty to sevthe surface of the streets and alleys. For enty dollars per month, jumping their exac-excreta the earth-closet should be substitions from five to ten dollars each time, at intuted for the privy and water-closet. The tervals of ten days, as O'Donnell's claim contents of these, with the ashes, wages due him at the contract prices, twenty garbage, offal, street and office sweepings, should be destroyed by fire. to Yankton demanded the additional sum The concurrent testimony and observation of physicians of all countries and times from boat refused to pay, hence the suit. Judge Hippocrates to this day, justifies the conclu- Billings, making his decisions orally (it is to sion that dirt, human filth, is a potent factor | be regretted that it was not written, for this in all epidemic diseases—the black plague or is a representative case and settles a princi the cholera of Asia or the yellow-fever of the contract or shipping paper is binding, and America. Sewer gas is the cause of scarlet-fever, diphtheria, meningitis, and other called for was unjustifiable and brought about by a series of strikes which must be repronally forbidding and distressing diseases. It is the most deadly of poisons. Men have he dismissed the libel. been known to perish in privy vaults that were open to the air and after they had been emptied of their contents, so slow is it in yielding to atmospheric influences and so subtle and insidious is its power. As bad as this is the unseen and invisible emanations of the sick. In Europe and in this country students and being formed into seven divisions, of sanitations after years of observation and paraded the principal streets and avenues, test have concluded—and so recommend— an army with banners. The procession over, that hospitals should be temporary structures that can be destroyed at will, and that the operating rooms especially should be separated The public buildings, places of amusement from the sick wards. Careful examination and many private residences were decorated with flags and bunting. shows that hospital built of stone and brick, even when the wood-work is scrubbed with even when the wood-work is scrubbed with SARATOGA, May 22.—At the opening of sund, soap and hot water twice every twentyfour hours, and the walls and ceilings are tion requesting Rev. Dr. Patton not to accept whitewashed once a month, after the lapse of years become so poisoned that it endangers

pital-practice, and that intimately allied went over. diseases has set the scientific world to thinking. For ourselves, we are clearly of the \$4246; expenditures on account of miss beings huddled together in cities or towns, 131 Sunday-schools. They have chartered a or as soldiers in camps. It has always been a wonder with soldiers that Willingford academy, at Charleston, South camped in the open air, with camped in the open air, with Carolina, and normal schools at Chester, sinks ordered by skilled sanitarians, Bluffton and Willsboro, South Carolina. and directed with all the care and precision of military rule, the smallpox and measles Dr. Allison, of Pittsburg, addressed the aswill prevail among them, and sometimes to Dr. Allison deprecated the attempt to con-an extent that baffles the skill of the most solidate the freedmen's matters with home will prevail among them, and sometimes to careful and scientific of doctors. So on board missions. H said that the previous action ships-on board our national ships-a care of the assembly had given assurances of the that is scrupulousness itself is sometimes utterly impotent to ward off the effects of that | quently increased to them. They have not poison which the faculty have labeled the done anything to prejudice the Presbyterian church in the south, but are cordially welinvisible emanations of human beings. To find a means of neutralizing this, of pre-

yesterday. It will not only second work judged on its merits, and deprecated the efforts of the health board and the their share of road as they traveled, and they Taxing-District authorities generally, but it | would get along. They wanted permanen will become the disseminator of intelligence existence to put on their manhood. The idea as to water, sewage, surface drainage, water- that colored people did not appreciate edclosets, privies and the quickest, safest and ed written sermons on Sundays. The people cheapest method of disposing of garbage, in his community took strongly to Presbyteoffal and ashes. We commend it to the support of all classes of our people. Its officers are gentlemen of experience, who have the public confidence and who are alive to the necessity for sanitary reform and will apply themselves to its enforcement with the diligence and earnestness that the times imperatively demand.

venting its accumulation, will be one of

The committee on trade of the New York

chamber of commerce is very actively engaged in bringing before the various chambers of commerce throughout the Union the subject of selling produce by the cental of one hundred pounds, instead of by the pecks, and bushels, and barrels, small and large, now in use. From nearly all the leading chambers of commerce in the country communications have been received favoring the change. In California the system has been for some time in active operation; England has also adopted it. The subject is one that should receive the attention of our own chamber of commerce, for nowhere is a reform wanted. Here the plan of selling probarrel? It has no specified dimensions or capacity-it is what the cooper makes it, and a barrel of potatoes, apples or onions is sometimes one quantity and sometimes another. The potato-growers of this vicinity other. The potato-growers of this vicinity walle, is annually swept or thrown into the value, is annually swept or thrown into the stakes from the table. This was resented to be laborated again. are considering this "barrel" subject at the streets, to be laboriously removed again, by Buckner, who struck his opponent, and a years by the barrel, and at this time are consulting together with a view to find out what a barrel measurement is. They have discovered that the uncertainty is the barrel measurement in the barrel measurement is the barrel me

MEMPHIS APPEAL livers no more than he is paid for, while the buyer gets all he has parchased. Our chambec of commerce should join with New York and other cities in introducing the just and rect cental system.

THE subject of exporting American cotton manufactures abroad is receiving increased attention. Our superior machinery gives us as oo facilities for producing goods at a low price for their quality, while their excellence, as compared with the English goods, is winning made and shipped by strong dividend-paying corporations, and that our manufacturing industries are now upon a footing to enable dustries are now upon a footing to enable them to successfully compete with the English in the markets of the world. He adds that foreign nations can never again supply us with any large proportion of the staple goods or wares that constitute the principal part of our use in manufactured articles. It will be can act the successfully compete with the English in the markets of the world. He adds that foreign nations can never again supply us with any large proportion of the staple goods or wares that constitute the principal part of our use in manufactured articles. It will be read with great interest:

Figure 1. Percent and communications upon subject.

dustries are now upon a footing to enable them to successfully compete with the English in the markets of the world. He adds that foreign nations can never again supply us with any large proportion of the staple goods or wares that constitute the principal part of our use in manufactured articles. It then the successfully compete with the English in the markets of the world. He adds that foreign nations can never again supply us with any large proportion of the staple goods or wares that constitute the principal part of our use in manufactured articles. It the principal part of our use in manufactured articles. It the principal part of our use in manufactured articles. It the principal part of our use in manufactured articles. It the principal part of our use in manufactured articles. It the principal part of our use in manufactured articles. It the principal part of our use in manufactured articles. It the principal part of our use in manufactured articles. It the principal part of our use in manufactured articles. It the principal part of our use in manufactured articles. It the principal part of our use in manufactured articles. It the principal part of our use in manufactured articles. It the principal part of our use in manufactured articles. It the principal part of our use in manufactured articles. It the principal part of our use in manufactured articles. should be our ambition and determination to J. L. Berry, Esq., Atchison, Kansas: manufacture every pound of cotton we grow.

THE ROUSTABOUT

Courts and Gets a Decision from United States Court that Very Effectually Prevents Him from Playing His Lit.

tle Game. Judge Billings, of New Orleans, has renmeeting at the theater yesterday. The atcomfort. In December last, one Anthony O'Donnell went before United States Combonds given, the boat released and the case dollars per month. After the boat reached Bismarck, on the way up, the crew struck for higher wages, and in the course of forty days showed. O'Donnell meanwhile drew all the dollars per month, and on the boat's return which would have accrued for the advance in wages, as claimed, which the owners of the bated instead of being approved." Therefore

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Brooklyn Sunday-School Union. NEW YORK, May 22 -The Brooklyn Sunday-school union celebrated to-day its fiftieth anniversary. After the exercises in several churches, the children marched forth, the children returned to the various churches, where they were refreshed with the choicest delicacies and sang most beautiful melodies.

Saratoga Presbyterians. the invitation to a professorship in England but remain here, was unanimously adopted. The mileage committee reported the rethe life of even the most favored patient to ceipts at twenty-nine thousand two hundred perform an operation of even the slightest and thirty-five dollars. The estimate excharacter. To laborious and pains-taking penses will be twenty-five hundred dollars

over last year.

Judge Drake's resolution to postpone the chemists we are indebted for a knowledge that has worked reform in hos- consideration of the report on representation The report of the committee on missions to the causes and propagation of epidemic for freedmen presented receipts from church sources of \$52,921; from State school funds, opinion that in a return to the Mosaic method of purification by fire lies our only guarantee debts, and \$2573 on hand. There are 48 ordainfor safety against all those forms of disease which, it is well ascertained, are the direct centrates; 28 catechists, all colored; 58 leaders, result of, or are aggravated by, human ex- of whom 36 are colored; 8 churches were or creta or the invisible emanations of human whole number of communicants, 10,577;

> sembly on the report. maintenance of the freedmen's concerns separate, and the contributions had been conse comed by the leading Presbyterians of the

Carolina; Scotia seminary, at Concord. North

Kev. Dr. Jones, of Louisville, and Rev.

Rev. Moses A. Hopkins, colored, of Yadthe tasks of the association organized kin presbytery, said they asked to have their ucated ministers, was a mistake. He preachrianism. They love to turn out to church: and are trying to learn to read. He told how they all took hold at his request and built a church which was paid for when dedicated. Rev. M. J. Johnson, colored, presbytery of Fairfield, said the people seemed anxious to understand the presbytery and embrace it. All that is needed is encouragement by sympathy and aid. Don't went to be carried on the shoulders of the people north, but just to be taken by the hand as a child is taught to walk. Work had been making great progress in the last ten years. The harvest there is great but laborers few. The educated ministry of the presbytery is appre ciated, and have power which is felt by the old-time ignorant preachers who contend

> Rev. Maggager Ghaskins, president of the Scottish seminary, said that Presbyterians are getting to be known for their high charter of morality and knowledge. As the people become educated, they are ready to join the Presbyterian church. The freedmen want schools and churches to be planted together. He wanted every one interested in the work to come and see for themselves, and

they will be satisfied. Street Cleaning. Philadelphia Ledger, 12th: "Prevention being better than cure, the New York authorities, now engaged in an apparently real effort duce by the barrel prevails—and what is a to clean the streets, have fined a certman ten dollars for spilling dirt from his cart in the streets. The work of scavengers in all cities | three o'clock this afternoon. It appears four would be very much simplified and the cost darkies were engaged playing poker in a present time. They want to know, when they after being reduced by rain and friction into sell a wagon lead of their produce by the barrel, what quantity they give in exchange for the money they get? They have sold for

JAMES L. ALCORN

Gives his Views of the Labor Situation at the South-The Exedus and the Exodusters-A Letter Full of Plain, Practical and for the Most Part Non-Partisan Points.

Some Popular Errors Corrected in Re gard to Planter, Merchant and Field Hand-No Higher Prices Paid for Unskilled Labor than in the Mississippi Delta.

I was absent from home when your letter of the fourth instant reached my office. I now reply to your interrogations, briefly as the subject touched

on will allow.

To your first inquiry—"Have the colored people been compelled to pay, for rent of land, from eight to ten dollars an acre?"

I answer: The most favorable lands are held at and bring from seven to ten, and I have known them to bring tweive dollars per acre. Such lands are generally clear of timber, are well fenced, good houses for dwelling, with ginhouse attached, lands producing under proper cultivation from a bale to a bale and a half per acre. Since the depreciation in the price of cotton, the rent is generally taken in kind, say from eighty to one hundred pounds lint cotton per acre. In other words, the tenant generally pays from a fifth to a fourth on the estimated production.

chant, but always with a lieft on the crop. There are not many tenants who will not buy all they can get; here lies the trouble.

I cultivate largely; have one hundred and forty to one hundred and fitty families on my plantations. They live plentifully. Were I not to put blenty in their hands they would soon remove to other plantations, for it is a fact that, labor being scarce, the competition among planters induces among their tenants extravagance, and often idleness. To-day I could, I think, find employment within this county for five hundred laborers at from twelve to twenty dollars per month. In no country within my knowledge does unskilled labor command higher prices than in the Mississippl celta. Frugal and industrious people thrive here; the improvident or idle fare kere as elsewhere. I note an example: Last year a tenant on my plantation, with a small hired help, produced twelve bales of cotton and two hundred bushels of corn. He paid his debts, retained his corn and had remaining over one hundred dollars in cash. That man was satisfied. On the same plantation there were three families who cultivated in copartnership; the three men—for the women seldom work in the crop—raised nine baies of cotton and about two hundred bushels of corn; half of this was theirs, they owed about live hundred dollars; fell in cebt; they were not satisfied, and, I may be permitted to add, neither was I.

Referring again to the question of rent, the planter or landford bas, as a rule, no guarantee save the ted to add, neither was I.

Referring again to the question of rent, the planter or landlord has, as a rule, no guarantee save the
tenant's declaration of a willingness to labor, and
while he will not rent his best lands for less than
ten dollars, preferring to take his chances for day
or month hands, the fact remains that many hundred thousand acres of government lands, subject
to the homestead act, are in this State unoccupied;
many thousand acres of fertile lands belonging to
the State lie around us which can be had for a trifle;
beside this, large land-owners are anxious to sell for

the State lie around us which can be had for a trifle; beside this, large land-owners are auxious to sell for a trifle; of the original cost. I note an example: Three years since I sold at fitteen cents per acre, cash, one thousand acres of land fronting on the Mississippi river, a good wood-yard, and finely timbered. This land, which brought me one hundred and fifty collars, had cost before the war twelve theu sack dollars. To-day the land is unoccupied. I would not have it back at two cents per acre. The trouble lies in the fact that it is heavily timbered. Clearing, fencing and building houses is work, and hard work. The colored man is not behind the white man in understanding this. He prefers the white man's grindstone in the way of rent to the labor of building himself a home.

Competition for labor guarantees to good negroes on plantations the best of treatment. When they go out to vote they meet with roughs, and generally come out second best. The ballot-box in this State has been, and is to day, thoroughly prostituted. Ballot-box stuffing in this State, while equally effective, is more humane than the buildczing, shot-gun rolley of the reat. e, is more humane than the buildozing, shot-gun licy of the past. In this I take pleasure in recordg an improvement.

Outside of the voting places, aside from politics, e negro is kindly treated. Before the courts, on a plantations, in the family, I doubt if in all the coad land the negro can find more tender and symitations with the process of the coad land the negro can find more tender and symitations.

the plantations, in the family, I doubt if in all the broad land the negro can find more tender and sympathizing whites.

The cause of the present hegira may be traced to the politicians. The present unwise agitation in congress has been siezed upon to rob the south of its labor. The negro is a volattie, impulsive, emotional creature. I mean the plantation negro. His fears are easily excited. He is made to feel that he represents God's chosen people, the children of Israel; that the wicked southerners, Egyptians, are contriving for his practical re-emslavement; that he must shake the dust of Egypt from his feet and hasten to the land of "Canaan." Out of the south the poor negro seems determined to go. He will consume with a relish the good things supplied him by the liberal hand of the plentiful north, but when the "manna" ceases to fail, when the buttered parsnips shall be no longer supplied, but bread must be supplied with labor, mark my prediction, the negro will yearn for return to his native south. He will find himself face to face with the white man in Kansas; he will find there, as here, that the white man will sell him goods for all he will give; that he will there, as here, tent him land and sell him meat and hire him mules for all that he will agree to pay; that when he accepted his freedom he lost his guardian; that in the batt'e of life he is under that inexorable white man's law of "every man for himself."

Apologizing for the length to which I have written, I am, dear sir, yours,

J. L. Alcorn.

A Sad Tragedy at Somerville, Massa-chusetts. Boston, May 19.-Somerville people were startled this forenoon by the discovery that a murder had been committed in their midst, the assailing party and victim being children ten years old. It appears that Hattie S. Goodspeed, a beautiful child of William S. Goodspeed, a business man in Boston, with her sister Lena, aged seven, on Saturday went to play on the grounds of the Ursuline nunnery, which was burned by a mob years On the grounds were several boys playing ball, among them Edward Reardon

and Thomas Murphy, and, one of them letting the ball pass him, it was picked up by one of the girls, who ran off. Reardon and Murphy began pelting stones at the defenseless girls, and only desisted when a large stone, which was thrown by either Reardon or Murpby, had knocked little Haltie sensess. She was taken home, and an examinaon revealed she had been struck on the tem ple. Last night while conscious she spoke rationally and denied persistently that she had taken the ball, which now appears to have been picked up by a little girl named Maggie Herrick. Early this morning Hattle was taken with spasms and vomiting, and death soon followed. Murphy and Reardon deny they intended to strike Hattie, and as fatal stone. They have been arrested. The affair is a very sad one.

Butchery.

BURLINGTON, IA., May 18 .- A horribl murder and butchery occurred at Sitz's aloon, No. 309 Water street, about half-past ough-and-tumble fight ensued between the but his services were not needed, as Buckner died in less than twenty minutes. Hill was he has arranged with the lecture bureau

seven wounds found on the murdered man, three being in the head and neck, three in the breast and one in the groin. Death nndoubtedly resulted from a stab under the nip-ple of the left breast, which must have penetrated the heart.

RHYMES IN SEASON.

The Voice of Summer. Cincinnati Enquirer. I come, I come! ye have called me long; I come as the boarder who hears the gong. Ye may trace my steps by the forest stirred, By the cry of "Judgment!" and "Out on third By the primrose stars in the shadowy grass, and tom-cats assembled in nightly mass. I have looked on the hills of the stormy north, And the linen sult has been trotted forth; The fisher is out on the sunny sea With his cheese and crackers and rye whiskee; And the pine has a fringe of softer green, And bonnets are higher than ever was seen.

Away from the dwellings of careworn men, Who insist on a rent for their dismal den! Away from the chamber and silent hearth! And flee to the garden of beer and mirth! The branches turill to the wildwood strains, And the doctor treateth our aches and pains.

Come forth, oh ye children of gladness, come! Make yourself numerous as a busted thumb, Ye of the rose-lip and dew-bright eye, Come forth to meet me, oh my! oh my! Oh! the 'Eat, the Prickly 'Eat.

Is there anything can beat This 'ere botness of the heat, Prickly heat? It's a most unpleasant pickle
When we feel the dewdrops trickle
Down our foreheads—how they tickle— Down our foreheads—how they tickle—

How we catch
At our handkerchiefs and scratch!
Oh, the heat!
Ch, our feet!
They are blistered, sore and jaded—
Our socks are moist and faded—
Our socks are moist and faded—
Oh, the heat!
And the prickly heat, presuming,
On our fevered backs is blooming—
Oh, the heat!
And as sun and dust are looming,
How that prickly heat comes booming—
Like the measies it is catching,
And it keeps us busy scratching—
How it prickles,
How it tickles—
All our countenance illuming—

have been had against Healey had the question of intent to suppress evidence been submitted to their decision. tence will be is a matter of conjecture, but it is thought that it will be the highest that the court has power to inflict. The prosecution was conducted by M. C. Burch, United States attorney, assisted by the assistant United States district attorney, and the detense by Hon. A. B. Maynard, of Detroit, and J. H. Chandler, Esq., of Houghton.

ROMANCE

On the Frontier-A Calvary Private Eloning with a Wealthy Merchant's Daughter-The Father Forgives but the Husband has to go to

Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakotah, cor-respondent of the New York World: While

the older civilization of the east is excited over the eccentric tastes of well-bred young women who prefer for husbands car-drivers and coachmen to the men of more polite po-sition, the newer and cruder society of the frontier has been enjoying on its own account a little romantic sensation, the end of which has not yet come. In the Seventh cavalry there is an enlisted man. Charles Mellier, whose good looks have not only made many of the laundresses' hearts flutter, but have exerted an influence in all of the towns near which his troop has been stationed. Recenty there came to Bismarch Mr. Frank C. ille, a prominent and wealthy hant of St. Paul, Minnesota, with him came his daughter, merchant a girl of eighteen, who is spoken of as quite beautiful in person and the possessor of many graceful accomplishments. Mr. Melville came o Bismarck to start a flour-mill, and while he was engaged in this occupation his daughter amused herself with the limited society that the place affords. Every one knows what a belle an accomplished girl can be when she is visiting at or near a frontier collitary post, and Miss Melville was not an exception to the well-proven rule, for never a day passed that several young officers did not ismount in front of her door. One of these young men, it is generally thought, was seriously smitten, and pressed his suit with much perseverance. Miss Melville, however, was not captivated by the glitter of a shoulderstrap, nor did a chevron stay her free eyes. New Year's Eve a ball was given at Carrollton hall, at which, in the characteristic western way, people of many social grades met and mingled on the floor. There Miss Mel-ville met the handsome Mellier, who received so much encouragement that he met her secretly afterward, and the acquaintance ripened into an en-gagement which the other day culminated in an elopement to Jamestown, officers took somewhat the same view that "Sir Joseph Porter" did of the fair "Josephine's" defection. Mellier and his wife returned here after the ceremony, and the bridegroom was properly sent to the guardhouse for being "absent without leave, and for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." Mr. Melville has taken his daughter to St. Paul, but before going he had an interview with Mellier and, while forgiving him, promised to evert his inflaence to secure the discharge of his daughter's husband from the United States service. Whether this can be done or not is an open question, but in the meanwhile Mellier lan-

A St. Louis Bank Shuts the Box. Sr. Louis, May 22 .- The Broadway savassets cannot be stated, | boasting. depositors will be paid in full, and that there shrewdness as a cotton dealer is

have yet occurred.

been so pleased by his reception in the south-

JOHN SHERMAN

Being Out of the Way as a Candidate for Governor of Ohio, the Administration is Putting Foster in Training-His Ambition is Easily Satisfied,

And he will Neither Stand in the Way of Senatorial or Presidential Aspirants-What Thurman, Bishop and Rice are Likely to Do.

Washington special to the Cincinnati En-quirer: The delegates selected by the various counties, so far, to the Ohio Republican onvention, to be held on the twenty-eighth instant, to nominate a candidate for governor and other State officers, do not allay the apprehension that Secretary Sherman is still on ing section. The mills use 1300 to 1400 bales top, and that enough delegates have been of wool, or 600,000 to 700,000 pounds; and chosen in his interest to work his nomination all the wool, as well as all the cotton, is through. The fact that the delegations of brought to the door on wagons from the several of the prominent and influential coun-ties have been tacitly instructed for Sherman and brown goods are the principal products does not allay the boom in his interest, as of the mills. Mr. Richardson owns a cottonseen here from long range, but, on the contrary, rather confirms and moulds into stubborn reality that which, Bill Allen would say, heretofore was viewed as a "d——d barren ideality." It is safe now to anticipate that Sherman's name will be presented to the convention, and his nomination will depend upon his pleasure. The sagacious ones here think that it Taft is nominated on the first ballot he will go to pieces; and, moreover, ploy. They are frightened away from govthat it is the design that he shall go to pieces. ernment bonds by the prospect of only four lift the Sherman plan—and there is no doubt per cent, but they are after investments that that a plan has been arranged—is carried out, Tait will be allowed to receive quite a

kind, say from elgicy to one nundred pounds intoction per acre. In other work, the tonait general collapse of the production.

And it keeps us busy scratching—
Becond interregatory: "Have they been charged production.

Becond interregatory of the charged production.

Becond interregatory: "Have they been charged production.

Becond interregatory: They state they been charged production.

Becond interregatory: "Have they been charged production.

Becond interregatory: They state they controlled the production of the production.

Bear I answer in the production of the production of the production.

This sum will hite the best maic; interior makes there for least a mind and the palates of his friends; but it is not like design that they other shall go to produce the production. The production of the production of the production of the production of the production.

TILDEN'S TAX.

T It is a race in which no risks can be taken, and it is the fear that Foster's candidacy would be a risk that constrains Secretary Sherman's friends to insist that the secretary

much, however, as some one must be disappointed, and as the Foster programme would please the all-powerful influences in the State, the Washington end of the party are willing to sacrifice Tait rather than Foster should be entirely thrown overboard. The ment of Rotterdamsche Handelsvereniging. Democratic situation still puzzles the leaders here. Thurman wants to keep out of the canvass, and if Sherman is not nominated will keep out of it. If Taft or Foster be the Republican nominee, I predict that within to show that the imposition of duties by bettwenty-four hours after that fact is known tering the purses of the agricultural classes twenty-four hours after that fact is known here the Thurman influence will be for Bish- would give impetus to industrial activity. op. For two good reasons-the first and England, France, Belgium and the Nethe most important of which is that Thurman lands, were cited in proof thereof. Bismarck as John Thompson does not believe that tax. All he desired was to do justice to his

coesn't want Bishop's antagonism in the race for the Presidential nomination, and, second, Bishop can be beaten for the nomination save only by Thurman, he doesn't want to the frontier, in the form of a consumption further make any show of opposing him, be- duty, a part of the direct taxes. The debate cause he wants to retain the chairmanship of the State executive committee. Should he cling to Rice to the end, and Bishop be nomited. The landed interest is now urging the pronated, he knows he would be decapitated. Hence Rice will be turned with his toes to the daisies, and Jongee will make it appear, after his own method of convincing people, that he always was for Bishop. wasn't, all the same, and isn't now. But he is always for Jongee, and the way to now take Thurman drops out, and let Rice nurse his disappointment as best he can. It is serious-ly thought by Rice's friends that he was handicapped on the very outset by having

THE SOUTHERN CROESUS.

the indorsement of this end of the Ohi

"Old Ned Richardson," the Ban who Grows 10,000 Bales of Cotton. Bells 109,000 Bales, Ruus Mills and Factories and has More Money than he Can Use

Jackson, Mississippi, correspondent of the hicago Tribune: "Mr. Richardson lives in

Jackson; but he has property interests all over the State. He owns nineteen planta-

hicago Tribune:

tions in the marvelously rich river country above Vicksburg, including parts of Washington and Issaquena counties and the Yszodistricts. He has 18,000 acres under cultiwhere the couple were married by the Rev.
Mr. Jackson. The announcement of the annually. He has 3000 acres in corn and oats vation-15,000 of them in cotton. He raises garrison than many an Indian assault had And yet he has not land enough. Whenever for the support of his stock and his people done, the men as a rule looking upon the affair much as "Dick Deadege" did upon "Ralph Rackstraw's" indiscretion, while the place for cash, he applies first to old Ned Richardson, knowing that from him he will get a cash offer, though a low one. I heard Mr. R chardson offer the owner of a plantation \$8000 cash for land which the latter valued at \$15,000; and, though the pression that it would ultimately be accepted Nor is Mr. Richardson's distinction derived only or solely from his plantation. He controls the cotton market to a higher degree than any other living man. He is the 'Old Hutch' of New Orleans. When he takes snuff all the other brokers sneeze. As member of the first firm in point of volume of business, he receives and discusses of more than 100,000 bales of cotton annually. He guisnes in a "dungeon cell" without even is the heaviest exporter. He has constantly the largest supplies on hand. For instance when cotton sold soon after the crop was marketed for eight cents and a fraction, he kept back the bulk of his crop. He has sold ings bank closed its doors this morning in accordance with the decision reached by its directory at a late hour last night, and made an assignment to J. Dierberger. The principal reason for this suspension is the withdrawal of about one hundred thousand dolcet it is not known which of them threw the lars of deposits since May 1st, but there are make a little something on last year's crop reports carrent that some directors of the bank have worked against its interests, which aided materially in bringing about the failure.

The liabilities are put at about seven hundred on this year.' Mr. Richardson was not be stated. These statements were but the president of the bank thinks that the out of him by questions on other points. His will be something over for the stockholders. moreover, by the fact that, while he is sell-Considerable excitement prevailed among the ing at the highest price he bought at the depositors to-dsy, and there has been quite a crowd at the bank all morning, but it has been orderly. Depositors in some other savings bank felt some uneasiness, and there have been rumors of runs, etc., but none the door not read the bought at the lowest. As chief owner of the cotton and woolen mills at Wesson, Mississippi, in which he now runs 10,000 spindles, and is putting in 5000 more, he has to buy 4300 or 4400 bales of cotton annually near the mills, the putting in 5000 more, he has to buy 4300 or 4400 bales of cotton annually near the mills, the putting in 5000 more, he has to buy 4300 or 4400 bales of cotton annually near the source. when he does not plant himself. All this Beecher Belighted.

New York, May 20.—Rev. Henry Ward
Beecher expressed himself to-day as having

was put in at eight cents and a fraction per pound. If it could be sold now the profit on it would be about \$35,000. This would make it worth while to close the mills, but for the throwing of the operatives out of employment. It is not a simple thing here where new hands would be hard to obcovered that the uncertainty is injurious to their interest and unjust to the buyer, for one man does not get the same amount of the work of arrested about five o'clock, having made no attempt at escape. Coroner Welder held an inquest, and the above facts having been coroner where the work of arrested about five o'clock, having made no attempt at escape. Coroner Welder held an inquest, and the above facts having been coroner where the work of arrested about five o'clock, having made no attempt at escape. Coroner Welder held an inquest, and the above facts having been coroner where the work of arrested about five o'clock, having made no attempt at escape. Coroner Welder held an inquest, and the above facts having been coroner where the work of arrested about five o'clock, having made no attempt at escape. Coroner Welder held an inquest, and the above facts having been coroner where the work of arrested about five o'clock, having made no attempt at escape. Coroner Welder held an inquest, and the above facts having been coroner where the work of attempt at escape. Coroner welder held an inquest, and the above facts having been coroner where the coro inquest, and the above facts having been correspondent to be a season, which he will deliver with the design ardson has not attempted to reduce wages of devoting all of the profits of the same to during all the hard times. He says, indeed potatoes in a ten-barrel lot as another does. In being removed from the center of the city ner was a common laborer and leaves a wife various southern charities. He had expected that these cotton mills are profitable. And

ference of twenty-five per cent. in favor of the south. The labor here is also cheaper; and wherever the capital can be obtained at reasonable rates such enterprises, in the opinion of Mr. Richardson, are always bound to succeed. Their success would mean more, he believes also, than the profit of a few for-tunate individuals. If there were as many cotton-mills in Mississippi, in proportion to population, as there are in Massachusetts, the labor problem would be solved. There would be a place to use labor which cannot now be employed in the field. Poor whites and members of the negro family who are now burdens on the community, would be bread-winners. Mr. Richardson cited a number of instances of absolute paupers, white and colored, who had become self-sustaining in his mills, and asserted that 435 out of the 530 employed therein would have done nothing for their own livelihood if they had not been offered these situations. I asked why the mills were put at a dis tance from the river, apparently at an out-of

seed oil mill on the Mississippi, and has many other small irons in the fire, but these only do, as 'Colonel Sellers' says, for 'side investments,' to keep his money employed. reputed to be worth from \$3,000,000 to \$5,-000,000, and though he and his partner a New Orleans have \$1,400,000 already adploy. They are frightened away from gov-ernment bonds by the prospect of only four

CABLE NEWS.

LONDDON, May 22 .- In heaving anchor on the transport steamer China, in Simons bay two men were killed and nineteen wounded British Bank Matters.

LONDON, May 22.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £232,000 the past week. The proportion of reserve to liability is the same as last week, 51% per cent. The Darien Canal.

Paris, May 22.—In the commission on technique of the Darien congress yesterday, Sir John Hawkshaw spoke strongly against the Panama route for the canal with a tunnel. He declared that the tunnel would become th receptacle of all waters of Chagres basin, ane be hable to be completely blocked.

Returning to Work. NEWCASTLE ON TYNE, May 22 .- All the its in the Darham miners union will be working to-day. The coal owners in Germany took advantage of the miners strike here to push the German coals into all the Baitic ports, and it is thought that a considerable portion of the ordinary summer trade in coals from the Tyne has been fore-The Irish University Bill.

LONDON, May 22 .- In the house of commons last night the Irish university bill was considered. After an animated discussion, during which the Scotch members strongly opposed the bill, debate was adjourned at the suggestion of Sir Stafford Northcote, who urged that the house required more light on he scheme, particularly as to whether any modification was possible guarding against a grant being applied to the endowment of re-ligious teaching. The chancellor admitted that it was desirable to provide for the extension of the university system in Ireland. Jaw-Breakers.

LONDON, May 22.—The Frankfurter Zeitung states that the Rotterdamsche Handelssecond place. This arrangement would suit Garfield, would please the President, could not be distasteful to Foster, and would only leave Taft as the disappointed one. fused, the company will be obliged to solicit

German Grain Duties. BERLIN, May 22 .- In the German reichstag, yesterday, Bismarck made a two hours speech in support of grain duties. He strove disclaimed all intention of seeking to increase the imperial exchequer by the corr

tection of wool. In the election, yesterday, of Seidewitz conservative, president of the reichstag, the liberals abstained from voting. Of the two hundred and four votes cast, Seidewitz revote, it is believed, must be taken as an indication of the course of the reichstag for a period that it would be rash to set limits to.

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